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"The Demographic Movement of the City of Buenos Aires, 1838 to 1899."—An attempt has been made to summarize the demographic statistics of Buenos Aires for the period 1838 to 1899. The births, marriages, and deaths have been taken from official records where such exist, but in the earlier years they are admittedly merely close approximations.

The average annual rates for the four quinquennial periods 1880 to 1899 were as follows:—

RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Periods.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1880-84	33.0	6.9	22.9
1885-89	37.6	8.3	26.8
1890-94	43.4	8.9	24.7
1895-99	40.7	7.9	19.1

The maximum mortality during the period 1838 to 1899 was in 1871, and was caused by an epidemic of yellow fever, which cost about 15,000 lives.

It is interesting to note that the maximum marriage rate was in 1872, the year immediately following that of the fatal yellow-fever epidemic. It is a common observation that marriages occur in more than ordinary numbers immediately after war, famine, industrial depressions, or other national disasters and crises.

All in all, this second Bulletin is an exceptionally valuable publication, both on account of the information that it contains, and the methods employed to elucidate the data presented.

F. S. CRUM.



BULLETINS OF LABOR BUREAUS.

The quarterly *Labor Bulletin* of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts for May, 1900 (No. 14), contains an article upon *Free Public Employment Offices*. Offices under state control were first established in this country in 1890 in Ohio, following, however, foreign precedents. One is maintained in each of the five leading cities of that state. The office maintained in New York was opened in New York City on July 20, 1896. In Chicago, three offices are

maintained under an act passed by the Illinois legislature in 1899, and are administered in connection with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Offices are maintained in Missouri and Washington. Offices established in Montana and California have been discontinued. In Massachusetts, private intelligence offices are maintained only under license and supervision.

The article gives detailed tables showing the work done by the Chicago offices from August 5th to December 16, 1899. ". . . The applicants of both sexes from 20 to 30 years of age represented 36.31 per cent of the total number of applicants; from 30 to 40 years of age, 24.51 per cent; from 40 to 50 years of age, 13.44 per cent; 50 to 60 years, 8.21 per cent; 60 years and over, 1.22 per cent; while for 1.12 per cent the age was not reported." Males, 20 to 30 years, numbered 3448, or 35.09 per cent; females, 20 to 30 years, were 1307, or 39.95 per cent.

The *Bulletin* for November, 1900 (No. 16), contains a study on *Three Leading Massachusetts Professions*; namely, religion, law, and medicine. Tables show the number engaged in each, for each city and town in the state. The totals for the state show for religion, 4597 (or one in 544 inhabitants), for law, 2781 (or one in 899 inhabitants), and for medicine, 5800 (or one in 431 inhabitants). These totals, however, include, beside those engaged strictly professionally, such other people as, in the capacity of clerk or official, gain their livelihood in these three general pursuits. "In Boston . . . there is one person engaged in religion . . . to every 415 persons in the population, the proportions in law and medicine being, respectively, one to 576 and one to 278. In . . . a contrasting municipality, the proportions are, in religion, one to 325; in law, one to 4555; and in medicine, one to 414. In . . . a typical industrial city, the proportions are one to 892 in religion; one to 2347 in law; and one to 804 in medicine. In a remote agricultural town . . . , we find religion represented by one to every 304 persons . . . , and law and medicine unrepresented . . . In eight instances neither religion, law, nor medicine is represented in the resident population of the town. These eight places combined represent a population of but 3841."

The *Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of New York* continues its summary of reports from labor organizations, statistics of building operations, immigration at the port of New York, reports of the Free Employment Bureau, agreements of labor organizations,

decisions of the New York courts in regard to labor matters. In addition there have been some special articles of interest to readers at large.

March, 1900.—This contains a summary of the annual report of the Superintendent of State Prisons of New York for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1899, pp. 22–29; the Law of Boycotting, pp. 29–34.

June.—Arbitration of labor disputes, pp. 106–111; Saturday half-holiday movement, pp. 196–231.

September.—Tables on union wage rates and working time in 1895, 1897, and 1900, pp. 254–265.

CENSUS BULLETINS.

The following bulletins have been published by the Census Office of the United States:—

- No. 1. April 17, 1899. Supervisors' districts, pp. 15.
- No. 1a. January 2, 1900. Supervisors' districts, pp. 14.
- No. 2. January 1, 1900. Statistics of manufactures, cities and towns withdrawn from enumerators, pp. 19.
- No. 3. January 22, 1900. Names and addresses of supervisors of census, pp. 16.
- No. 4. October 6, 1900. Population of New Hampshire by counties and minor civil divisions, pp. 5.
- No. 5. October 20, 1900. Population of Alabama by counties and minor civil divisions, pp. 15.
- No. 6. October 17, 1900. Population of Arizona by counties and minor divisions, pp. 3.
- No. 7. October 3, 1900. Population of Arkansas by counties and minor civil divisions, pp. 14.
- No. 8. October 8, 1900. Population of Delaware by counties and minor civil divisions, and of the District of Columbia, pp. 3.
- No. 9. October 10, 1900. Population of Connecticut by counties and minor civil divisions, pp. 5.
- No. 10. October 24, 1900. Population of California by counties and minor civil divisions, pp. 10.
- No. 11. October 25, 1900. Population of cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, pp. 15.